

bassador visited the Quai D'Orsay at 11:40 o'clock this morning and received the reply that France would take such steps as her interests demanded. The details of the Russian reply are lacking, but cessation of mobilization was refused, and this afternoon the German Ambassadors in both capitals received their passports. This morning there was a glimmer of hope because England late last night had sent an urgent private telegram to the Czar, urging concessions for peace, and again this evening there was further hopefulness when it was published here that Germany had extended the ultimatum to France forty-eight hours. It is reported here that the German Ambassador is still in Paris this evening.

It is not known what sudden development inspired the Kaiser's declaration of war against Russia if it is true that he had extended the time limit to Paris, for the terms of the Dual Alliance are positive, and it is well known in Berlin that it would be inevitable for France to join in war on Russia were declared. It is hard to reconcile here the statement that the German Ambassador is still in Paris, but it is not believed it would make any real difference in the situation, for France is bound by treaty, and it is not doubted here that France's declaration will come before midnight.

BRITISH REPLY NON-COMMITTAL.

A well known member of Parliament said to-night he had just come from Downing Street, where he was told Germany had asked England what she would do in case of war between Germany and France, and that England had given a non-committal reply to Germany. The French Foreign Office was at once notified. It was also learned that the War Office, immediately following the telegram to France, requisitioned 4,000 London taxis.

THE ADRIATIC AS A FACTOR.

It is an uncertain question here now what Italy's attitude will be. The latest word here from Rome is that Italy has declared neutrality. This is believed to be because of Italy's fears as regards the Adriatic littoral, and the fact is accepted in all the chancelleries of Europe that, despite Austrian protests disclaiming desire of territorial aggrandizement, the attack on Montenegro showed that one of the principal objects of the war is to secure a greater outlet in the Adriatic.

Little reliability is to be placed on dispatches so far received from the scene of the Austro-Serbian military operations, but the outstanding feature for Italy, in the view of the foreign offices of all countries, is the report of the Austrian bombardment of Mount Lovchen, which is taken as a sure indication that Austria is after the Montenegrin coast.

This is believed to be the deciding factor in Italy's position. She is now apparently waiting to see whether to throw in her lot with her old allies, Germany and Austria, or join the Triple Entente and save the Adriatic to her own preponderating influence.

WAR FEVER IN PARIS.

Paris is posting placards announcing the general mobilization of the forces of France on land and sea. There were scenes of frenzied enthusiasm there to-night, the grand boulevards and the Avenue de l'Opera being densely thronged with surging multitudes, singing "The Marseillaise," cheering the army, execrating Germany and praising Russia, while eagerly awaiting the momentarily expected announcement of a declaration of war against the ancient enemy.

Affairs with the fervor of impending battle, joyous crowds gathered around the Strasbourg statue in the Place de la Concorde and jubilantly cheered impromptu speakers, prophesying the supplanting of the mourning wreaths, which have surrounded the statue since 1870, with floral tributes to the glory of the Army of the Republic.

The lights in the windows of the government offices, on the Quai D'Orsay, and the Ministry of Marine, in the Rue Royale, showed the host, waiting patiently outdoors, that the authorities were working at top speed in preparations for the greatest conflict France has been engaged in since Napoleonic times. Throughout the day military bands, heard in many parts of the city, drew crowds to witness the marching through the streets of regiments entraining for the German frontier. The soldiers, happy and smiling, returned the ovations of the citizens with every indication of superlative joy.

No voices were raised against war, though many women wept as they beheld the martial preparations. Reservists are pouring into the capital from every part of France and abroad to swell the regiments and a scarcely less number is hurrying to the provinces to augment the ranks of distant army corps.

The government is expected to place the telegraphs and telephones under the operation of the military authorities at any moment and establish a rigid censorship. It is impossible now to telephone between England, Belgium and Germany.

KING'S INTERVENTION FAILED.

Although after the warlike speeches delivered by the German Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor at Berlin on Friday, little other result could be expected, hopes that the dread event might be averted had been raised by the intervention of King George in St. Petersburg, and the fact that the German Reichstag was not to be convened until Tuesday. Hence the actual declaration of war had not been expected for another day or two.

Now the die is cast and Europe is to be plunged into a general war which has been the apprehension of European statesmen for generations past. It is now only a question of how soon a state of actual war will exist between Germany and France.

The German Emperor and his advisers have maintained to the last that they had made supreme efforts for the sake of peace and that the last of the series of earnest appeals from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas was a telegram repudiating responsibility for the calamity threatening the world, on the ground that while Germany was engaged in mediating with Austria-Hungary at Russia's request Russia by her general mobilization was threatening Germany's safety.

The first shots in the Russo-German war were exchanged between patrols this afternoon near Prostken, 120 miles to the southeast of Konigsberg.

There was no cessation of diplomatic activity in London throughout the day. This evening Premier Asquith gave a small dinner party at his residence in Downing st., the guests including the Russian Ambassador. Sir Edward Grey remained at the Foreign Office until a late hour and then went to Buckingham Palace to consult King George. The Japanese Ambassador had a long conference with Sir Edward Grey during the afternoon.

The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow to consider Great Britain's attitude in the crisis. The government will have to make its momentous decision between the two schools of thought which prevail here—one advocating that England hold aloof and only seek to protect Dutch and Belgian neutrality, and the other arguing that the entente with France entails England going to the assistance of France if that country is attacked by Germany. Despite the official view that there is a friendly feeling between England and Germany, it is impossible to avoid observing among the general public deep seated antagonism toward that country.

The only redeeming feature of the darkest prospect with which Europe has been faced for half a century is that Italy has

THE KAISER CONFERRING WITH HIS ADMIRALS.



Left to right—Emperor William, Chief Admiral von Tirpitz and Admiral von Holtzendorf.

declared her neutrality. But how long that neutrality can be maintained is an exceedingly debatable question.

BRITISH POSITION DEFINED.

Great Britain's position has already been defined by Premier Asquith in the British Parliament—namely, that she is under no formal obligation to go to the assistance of France in the event of a European war. The British government, however, has made full preparations in both services for whatever may happen.

The present position, therefore, is that Russia, France and Serbia are arrayed on one side against Austria-Hungary and Germany on the other. How long the warfare will be confined to this plane it is impossible to foresee, nor can it be foretold whether Belgium and Holland will be able to maintain their neutrality against their powerful neighbors or whether Great Britain will find itself compelled to send an expeditionary force to attempt to preserve that neutrality.

Another factor, which as yet has not been given much consideration, is the attitude of Turkey which, if she has sufficiently recovered from the effects of her late war with the Balkan powers, may be able to throw considerable weight into the scale. It is generally understood that Germany has an effective understanding with Turkey which may lead to interesting developments.

DECLARATION OF WAR STIRS PEOPLE OF RUSSIAN CAPITAL

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The German Ambassador in the name of his government sent to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs at 7:30 o'clock a declaration of war.

The announcement is made by the St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency, which is considered the official news agency of Russia.

Martial law was declared to-night in St. Petersburg and the suburbs of the capital.

Count von Pourtales, the German Ambassador, and the entire staff of the German Embassy left St. Petersburg to-night after the declaration of war had been delivered.

Enrolment of the reservists of the Russian army started at a hundred centres in the Russian capital at 6 a. m., and was accompanied by stirring scenes of patriotism here. Crowds of women and children accompanied their husbands and fathers to the assembling stations, while priests everywhere blessed the reservists as they marched through the streets singing hymns.

People of Capital Roused.

The declaration of war against Russia has provoked a wonderful demonstration of patriotism here.

The German Ambassador, Count von Pourtales, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening, in the name of his government, sent to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs official notification of the declaration of war.

Loud and continuous cheering brought Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg to a window, and finally he delivered a stirring address, which awakened tremendous enthusiasm. After referring to the declaration of war by the German Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm I and Moltke and the development of forty-four years of peaceful labor the Chancellor said the Emperor's whole work had been devoted to the maintenance of peace.

"To the last hour he has worked for the peace of Europe," said the Chancellor. "He is still working for it. Should all his efforts prove vain, should the sword be forced into our hands, we take the field with a clear conscience in the knowledge that we did not seek war. We shall then wage war for our existence and our national honor to the last drop of our blood. In the gravity of this hour let me remind you of the words of Prince Friedrich Karl to the men of Brandenburg: 'Let your hearts beat to God, your fists on the enemy.'"

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," the official organ of the government, says that after the Russian Emperor had given the order for mobilization of the entire Russian army and fleet Emperor William sent a final telegram to Emperor Nicholas in which he made it clear that his responsibility for the security of the German Empire compelled him to adopt defensive measures.

The German Emperor continued that he had gone to the utmost limits possible in his efforts to preserve the peace, and that the responsibility for the calamity threatening the world did not rest on him. He declared that he had always been faithful to his friendship for the Russian Emperor and the Russian people and that the peace of Europe could still be maintained if Russia would cease to threaten Germany and Austria-Hungary.

UNITED STATES TAKES CHARGE OF EMBASSIES

Washington, Aug. 1.—Germany, Great Britain and France have formally asked the United States to take charge of their embassies throughout the theatre of hostilities "in case of emergency."

The United States has granted the request, and American Ambassadors and Ministers abroad are being instructed accordingly.

Manchester, Mass., Aug. 1.—Dr. Constantia Theodor Dumba, the Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, sent a telegram to Washington to-night requesting the State Department to take charge of his country's embassies in Russia and France and the legation in Montenegro in case of a severance of relations with these countries.

von Molke, the German Emperor's chief of staff, is reported to have said: "We wished to go on living in peace in the empire which we have developed in forty-four years of peaceful labor."

"The whole work of Emperor William has been devoted to the maintenance of peace," he said. "He has worked for peace in Europe, and he is still working for it. Should all his efforts prove vain and should the sword be forced into our hands we will take the field with a clear conscience, in the knowledge that we did not seek war. We shall then wage war for our existence and for the national honor to the last drop of our blood."

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At the Gare St. Lazare and the Gare Montparnasse, particularly, reservists crowded into the waiting trains, and accompanied their husbands and fathers as they went to the front. Troop trains departed at regular intervals, all the soldiers in heavy marching equipment.

SCHOOLS MAY WAIT TEACHERS ABROAD

Delay in Opening Autumn Term Probable in Pittsburgh—New York Not Affected.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 1.—One result of the war in Europe may be delay in opening the public schools here because of the detention in foreign ports of many teachers who are making a tour of the countries affected by the war. The cancellation of sailing orders has compelled them to stay in the seaport towns awaiting a chance to get transportation.

If the teachers are not permitted to sail soon it will seriously inconvenience the school authorities of Pittsburgh and surrounding school districts.

It was said this evening that the British government had ordered 2,500,000 bushels of coal from the River Coal Company of this city, the coal to be shipped by railroad freight to the nearest seaport.

William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, said last night that he did not expect the fact that several New York school teachers are being detained by the war to interfere with the opening of the schools here. Mr. Maxwell said that he had no idea how many teachers were spending their vacations in Europe, but that he did not believe the number would be large enough to cause any great difficulty even if they were forced to delay their return to this country.

KAISER'S SON MARRIED

Prince Oscar's Nuptials Yesterday Instead of September.

Berlin, Aug. 1.—Prince Oscar, fifth son of Emperor William, was married last night to Countess Ina Bassowitz, daughter of Count Bassowitz Levstov. The bride assumed the title of Countess von Ruppin.

The official celebration of the marriage had been set for September.

FRANCE SENDS OUT MOBILIZATION TEXT

Joint Proclamation of President and Cabinet Bids People Be Cool.

PARIS SAD AS MEN RUSH TO COLORS

Boulevards Strangely Silent at Night, Whereas Gay and Vivacious in Summer.

Paris, Aug. 1.—President Poincaré and the members of the French Cabinet issued a joint proclamation to the French nation.

The text of the proclamation is as follows: "For some days past the states of Europe have been considerably aggravated, and notwithstanding the efforts of diplomacy the horizon has darkened. At the present hour a greater part of the nations have mobilized their forces. Even the countries protected by neutrality conventions have deemed it their duty to take this measure as a precaution."

"The powers whose constitutional or military legislation differs from ours have, without issuing a decree of mobilization, begun and carried on preparations which in reality are equivalent to mobilization and are but the anticipated execution of it."

"France, who has affirmed her desire of peace, who on many a tragic day has given to Europe counsels of moderation and a living example of decorum and who has multiplied her efforts to maintain the peace of the world, has now placed herself for all events and has taken from henceforth her first indispensable dispositions for the safeguard of her territory."

"But our legislation does not permit the completion of these preparations without a decree of mobilization. Conscious of its high responsibility and feeling that it would fall in its sacred duty if it did not take this measure, the government has signed the decree."

"Mobilization is not war. Under the present circumstances it would appear, on the contrary, to be the best means of assuring peace with honor."

"Strong in its ardent desire of arriving at a peaceful solution of this crisis, the government, under cover of these essential precautions, will continue its diplomatic efforts and still hopes to succeed. It counts upon the coolness of the people not to give itself up to unjustified emotion. It counts upon the patriotism of every Frenchman, and it knows that there is not a single citizen who is not ready to do his duty at this hour."

"There are no longer any parties. There is an eternal France—a France peaceful and resolute. The French people, united in calm vigilance and dignity."

Parisians Resolute.

It was a different Paris from that of 1870 that saw the troops depart to-day. Then the flags snapped in the breeze, the bugles blared, the crowd yelled and screamed as the cavalry pranced down the boulevards. To-day the people were calm and resolute. War was not glorified. It was looked on in the light of a grim task that had to be carried out.

Workmen stopped to talk in quiet tones. There was no need for the gadamerie to disperse them. No one seemed to wish to shout or laugh. The crowd was silent and sober. "On to Berlin!" The mystery of what was going on behind the screen which fell along the German frontier puzzled and dismayed everyone. It was generally accepted, however, that mobilization had been ordered in Berlin, and, therefore, it seemed as if it had become the duty of France to fight her own enemy.

The flowers were thicker than ever before the monuments of Strasbourg, Metz, the Place de la Concorde, and it was here that a few of the hot-headed ones rushed just after the order of mobilization was published, and screamed threats against the Kaiser. The flags snapped in the breeze, the bugles blared, the crowd yelled and screamed as the cavalry pranced down the boulevards. To-day the people were calm and resolute. War was not glorified. It was looked on in the light of a grim task that had to be carried out.

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AMERICANS EAGER FOR NEWS

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The American groups of Americans and English sit and discuss the great topic of the moment and eagerly seek even the slightest scrap of information from the front. The Place de l'Opera is usually swarming, to-night it is wellnigh deserted.

Even the taxis go slowly and there are not so many of them as usual. For the soldiers, who are being sent to the front for transport purposes, along with private motor cars and horses and carts. Every one of the automobiles has disappeared. Their coaches have been moved and rough bodies placed on the powerful chassis to carry food supplies for the armies.

Americans, too, were asked by the government for motor cars and horses. The cars, which have been commandeered, will be taken in case of extreme necessity. Spencer Edley, Herman Durand, James Gordon Bennett and Edward Zea, James Gordon Bennett and Edward Zea, as well as Milton Henry, "Ted" Sloan and others of the sporting circle have been communicated with.

Intense satisfaction is felt that Ambassador Herriek will remain at the Legation in Paris, and that the United States, as he intended before the present trouble began. Relief is felt not only by the Americans living in Paris, but by the government itself.

In addition to looking after the interests of Americans, the Ambassador has been instructed by the State Department to take over the affairs of the German Embassy, while Alexander M. Thackara, the consul general, will look after the German Consulate. Mr. Thackara was for years the American Consul General in Berlin.

Paris learned a lesson about food in the night of 1871, and to-night groups are forming in front of the big provision shops awaiting to buy household necessities when the shops open for a brief time in the morning. Prices have already risen rapidly. In the little shops no small change is given to any sum exceeding five francs, and

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CANADA READY TO FIGHT FOR BRITAIN

Cables Offer of Troops—Can Furnish 50,000 Within 3 Months.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 1.—A formal offer of military contingents was cabled to England to-day by the Canadian government. An emergency meeting of the Cabinet was presided over by Premier Borden, who returned to Ottawa by special train for the purpose of meeting with his associates and dealing with the situation Canada finds herself in as the result of the European war.

Premier Borden informed his associates that he had received word that the Duke of Connaught was hurrying back from the West to give his personal attention to the critical affairs which are expected to develop at Ottawa. He is expected to arrive Monday night.

The government unanimously decided to send to England an offer of men, infantry, cavalry and artillery will be included in any force sent forward, and it would number 20,000 men if transportation could speedily be obtained for that number.

Though the population of Canada is small, it is estimated that within two weeks it would be possible to dispatch 10,000 efficient soldiers, and within three months this number could be increased to 50,000.

Offers for foreign service continued to arrive from the commanders of militia corps throughout the Dominion. The war spirit apparently is growing in Canada, and it now appears that practically every corps will volunteer for foreign service should a call come. This will give a force of more than 50,000.

It is understood that the government has decided to make an effort to prevent the departure from Canada of Austrian and Hungarian reservists. There are many thousands of them in the country, to which they have been attracted by the great amount of railway construction work which has been carried on during the last few years.

Word is received that they are being organized in bodies for return to Austria to join their colors and fight the allies of England. It is recognized that there may be some difficulty in stopping them, but those who seek to leave Canada through Canadian ports will be held, it is indicated.

SERVIANS, IN PASS, FIGHT OFF INVADER

Austrians So Far Unable to Force Road to Nish Through Samardria.

London, July 31.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Nish, Serbia, via Salonica, says that up to last night the Austrian invaders Samardria had not succeeded in forcing the pass held by the Serbian troops, the possession of which route would give them access to the Morava River Valley and thus open up a direct road to Belgrade.

Another dispatch from Nish says that desperate fighting continues along the River Drina. Both Austrians and Serbians have sustained heavy losses. Austrian divisions, after fighting fiercely all day, failed to force the defile leading to Plevlje and Priboje.

Athens, Aug. 1.—Austrian monitors on the Danube this morning renewed the bombardment of Belgrade and its surroundings, according to a telegram from Nish, Serbia.

COAL EMBARGO IN SPAIN

Government Fears Exportation Would Hurt Industry.

Madrid, Aug. 1.—The government ordered the syndicate of coal operators in Bilbao to-day to suspend all exports of coal. This measure is intended to prevent a coal famine, as Spanish industry depends to a certain extent on the British supply.

A German steamer took coal in the last two days at Bilbao was held under orders from the German owners.

EXPECTS TURKEY TO JOIN

Ambassador Rustem Bey Predicts Attack on Serbia.

Swampscott, Mass., Aug. 1.—A Rustem Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, who is spending his vacation here, said to-night that in his opinion Turkey would soon become involved in war with Serbia.

He expressed the opinion that a general European war was probable and that, notwithstanding the fact that Turkey had recently signed a treaty with the Serbs, his country would again be arrayed in arms against them.

WAR MAY STOP CUP RACE

Lipton Reluctant to Enter Contest During War.

London, Aug. 1.—Sir Thomas Lipton is considering whether, in event Great Britain is involved in a European war, he will race the yacht Shamrock IV for the America's Cup this year.

Sir Thomas inclines to the opinion that there should be no race while his country is engaged in war.

GERMANS IN CHINA ACTIVE

Rush Reserves to Tsing-Tau—Call American Ship Back.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.—German reserves throughout China are rushing to Tsing-Tau, the fortified port in the German territory of Kiaochow.

The American steamship Hananet with a cargo of cattle and foodstuffs, which left Tsing-Tau yesterday for Vladivostok, returned to Tsing-Tau to-day under orders from the German authorities.

Swiss Plan Self-Protection

Berne, Aug. 1.—The Swiss Federal Parliament has been summoned to meet on Monday to consider measures for safeguarding the independence of Switzerland and to appoint a commander in chief of the army of 175,000 men called to the colors by a mobilization order. The House will also deal with a measure for the issue of five-franc notes.

Australia Plans Defense

Melbourne, Aug. 1.—The leave of all officers and men attached to the warships of the Australian squadron was stopped to-day and the government authorities made preparations for defense. The wheat market was demoralized.

Cleveland Exchange Closes

Cleveland, Aug. 1.—The Stock Exchange suspended operations to-day until further notice.

Sweden Declares Neutrality

Stockholm, Aug. 1.—The Swedish government has issued a formal notification of its strict neutrality in the European conflict.